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## AT LEAST SEVEN MADE THIRTY DEAD IN WRECK

Gilt Edge Express of New Haven Railroad Crashes Into Local Train Standing at Bradford Station, Wrecking Both

## PASSENGER COACHES ARE IN FLAMES

All Deaths Occurred in One Car in Which Were 37 Passengers and of Whom Only Six Are Accounted For

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]  
BRADFORD, R. I., April 18.—Driving through a thick fog, the Gilt Edge Express, west bound, on the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, smashed into the rear of a local passenger train that had come to a stop at the station here last night. The rear coach was telescoped and set on fire and at least seven of the passengers were killed. An eighth victim died later from injuries. Thirty-five others received injuries and in some cases it was feared that death would follow.

Early today a search of the ruins was being made and it was believed that other bodies would be found.

The engineer of the local train said that he had trouble in making steam, and when he arrived at Bradford he wired to New London for instructions. He was told to draw on to a siding at Bradford to let the express pass and was just moving his train from the main track when the express bore down upon him.

The accident occurred at 7:30 o'clock, and four hours later wrecking and hospital crews were said to have recovered thirty bodies.

The dead were in the rear car of a four-coach local train, bound from Boston to New London, and which had stopped at the local station when it was run down by the Gilt Edge Express, bound from Boston for New York.

This coach was telescoped, set afire and burned. The car ahead also took fire and the flames communicating to the passenger station and freight house, destroyed both buildings.

It was stated that there were known to have been 37 passengers in the destroyed car and that only six of these had been accounted for several hours later.

Among those believed to have been killed were Miss Jane T. Clark, daughter of William Clark, president of the Western Mill of the American Thread company, and W. M. Barber, also of Western.

Vice President Whaley, of the New Haven railroad, declared shortly before midnight that reports to the effect that thirty or more persons had been killed in the wreck at Bradford were without foundation.

"We are absolutely positive," he added, "that not more than three persons were killed, if that many."

Great confusion followed the collision and it was long before a definite idea of the extent of the disaster could be had. As the flames of the burning cars and buildings died out, the train yard was left in darkness and those who went to the aid of the injured worked under great difficulties.

The only telegraph lines in the town went out of commission with the burning of the station, and the only communication with the outside was by a single telephone wire. Over this help was summoned from Providence and New London, the former sending a wrecking train and physicians and the latter city dispatching a hospital train.

Estimates of the dead varied widely and in the absence of a positive official statement the number could not be determined at midnight. At that hour the ruins of the burned cars were still so hot that they could not be thoroughly searched. Four bodies were early removed and a count of those who received medical treatment showed that 35 who escaped death were injured. It was thought several of these would die.

A brakeman of the local train said that there were 37 passengers in the rear car and that he had been able to locate only seven of these. This gave

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## Disposal Of Sisal Supply Up To Trade Commission

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]  
WASHINGTON, April 17.—Disposal of the present available sisal supply in Yucatan, Mexico, passed into the hands of the federal trade commission today by direction of the U. S. senate and at the request of the marketing organization of Mexican planters, the Commission Reguladora. The fibre will be distributed by the trade commission to American manufacturers of binder twine at prices and under conditions laid down by the commission. The 125,000 bales said to be on hand would insure a sufficient supply of twine for the forthcoming American harvest.

The commission's offer to place its stock in the hands of the United

## LAST WORD OF U. S. ON SUBMARINES WILL GO TO GERMANY TODAY

### CARRANZA DECREES SHALL BE NO GRAFT

MEXICO CITY, April 17.—General Carranza tonight issued a decree for the purpose of prohibiting graft, which for a long time has prevailed in the government railways, employees having charged shippers huge sums frequently for supplying cars for freight and express. The decree informs all government railways that heavy fines and imprisonment will be imposed on those offending. The new law will become effective May 1.

## NO CONCLUSION ON NOMINATION OF BRANDEIS

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]  
WASHINGTON, April 17.—The day in congress:

The Senate

Met at noon.

Judiciary committee failed to reach any conclusion on nomination of Louis D. Brandeis to the supreme court.

Senator Newlands submitted the administration plan for continuing appropriations as amendment to river and harbors bill.

Debate resumed on the army bill. Agricultural committee decided to ask the federal trade commission to supervise distribution of sisal held in Yucatan.

The House:

Met at noon.

Disposed of unanimous consent calendar business.

Passed a senate bill increasing the number of cadets at West Point academy after striking out a provision which would have increased the president's appointive power.

Two unsuccessful efforts made by Chairman Padgett, of Naval committee, to secure action on the bill to empower naval and marine officers to serve under the Haitian government to train the Haitian consular until its officers have been developed.

Passed several bridge bills.

Efforts to amend the army reorganization bill was defeated in rapid succession in the senate today on the eve of the measure's passage.

Senator Reed's amendment to create from six to twelve training schools for West Point and Annapolis in various parts of the country was defeated 37 to 31. Under an agreement reached last week voting on the bill and attending amendments will begin at five o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

Other amendments rejected included one by Senator Lee of Maryland to increase the number of national guard enlisted men from 22 to 350 for each representative and Senator Works proposal for an industrial military force of 250,000 men to serve a month each year in the army in times of peace, and 11 months in forestry and reclamation services in the Pacific coast and adjacent states.

Senator Borah attacked on the national guard last Saturday in which he declared that federal appropriations were "shamefully wasted and sometimes embezzled" brought forth vigorous

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## SECRETARY BAKER FORECASTS SEPARATE CORPS FOR AVIATION

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Creation of a separate army corps for aviation distinct from the signal corps, was forecast by Secretary Baker today in announcing a general shaking up of the military branch of the war department as a result of the recent investigation of the aviation service. If this plan is followed it will pave the way to the addition of battle aircraft to the scouting and message bearing aeroplanes now used.

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## Communication Which Will Present Final Word on Submarine Issue is Com- pleted and Will be Dis- patched Today

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The communication which is to be the last word of the United States to Germany on the submarine issue, was completed by President Wilson today. It probably will be dispatched to Berlin tomorrow.

The document reviews Germany's submarine activities since the Lusitania was sunk almost a year ago, and makes clear that only an immediate change in the German policy can make possible the continuance of friendly relations between the two nations.

As the president was putting the finishing touches to the note, on which he and Secretary Lansing had been working for nearly a week, official word was received by the state department that he lives of two Americans had been endangered by an attack on the Russian bark Imperator, by an Austrian submarine. Carl Baley Hurst, American consul general at Barcelona, Spain, who sent the report, said the attack was without warning. One of the American citizens on board was wounded by shrapnel shells fired by the submarine. A full investigation of the incident was ordered at once by the state department. If the consul general's report is borne out, it is probable that representations similar to those about to be made to Germany will be sent to Austria.

As soon as the president had finished the communication to Germany he directed that Senator Stone, chairman of the senate foreign relations committee, be invited to the White House in order that he might be informed of the intentions of the administration. Senator Stone probably will see the president tomorrow morning before the cabinet meeting.

Mr. Wilson himself was the only official familiar with all the details of the document tonight, but it is learned authoritatively that it is the most emphatic and vigorous diplomatic paper the president ever has approved.

Attacks without warning by submarines on merchant vessels since Germany gave notice that ships carrying guns would be considered as vessels of war have been closely studied by the president with the resulting conclusion that promises made by Germany have not been followed. When the preparation of the case of the United States was begun it was found that sixty-five vessels have been reported officially and unofficially as having been attacked without warning by German submarines within the past few weeks. Official reports have not confirmed all these incidents, however, and therefore all will not be included.

The attacks on the channel steamer Sussex, carrying more than a score of Americans has been included in the evidence on the United States as one of the strongest proofs of Germany's failure to adhere to her promises.

Official reports from Berlin that Germany was willing to meet the United States "more than half way" have encouraged officials here to hope that the German government may make concession at the last moment which may prevent a break. The president, however, was reported to

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## FRENCH REPULSE GERMANS IN NEW INFANTRY MOVE

Teutons Launch Powerful Attack Against French Positions and Are Again Swept Back Except In Chauffour Wood

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

Again the Germans have launched a powerful infantry attack against the French positions extending from the river Meuse to Douaumont, and again they have been swept back, except where they obtained a footing in a small portion of the Chauffour wood, by the guns of the French. Heavy casualties were inflicted on the attacking forces along the two and a half miles battle front.

The Germans have kept up their heavy shelling of hill 304, northwest of Verdun, and the second lines of the French in this region, probably with the intention of again throwing their infantry forward in an endeavor to capture these important points, keys to the Verdun position on the west.

Elsewhere along the lines held by the French there have been only bombardments and mining operations. Numerous German positions have been bombed by French aircraft.

On the British front in Belgium and France the heavy bombardments by the British and Germans continue unabated. The artillery activity in the sector between St. Eloi and the Ypres-Commines has been especially marked.

The Germans have poured shells on the Russian positions along the Dvina river at the Raskull bridgehead and about Dvinsk, and vigorous artillery duels have been in progress in the lake region south of Dvinsk.

In Galicia, along the river Strypa, the Teutons have made several attempts against Russian trenches, but all of them were repulsed according to Petrograd.

The big guns on both sides are in action at most of the Austro-Italian fronts. In the Sugana valley the Austrians delivered attacks against the Italians from the Larganza torrent to Mont Collo, but they were everywhere repulsed.

In Asiatic Turkey the Russians on the Black Sea coast have captured the town of Burneish and pushed farther westward against the retreating Turks. At Anzeli, less than 12 miles from the important fortified town of Trebizond.

The Russians are anticipating no easy conquest of Trebizond, according to unofficial advice from Petrograd, the town having been heavily fortified and reinforced with three complete divisions of troops. The Turks are declared to be resisting ferociously the onward press of the Russians against Basituz, northwest of Erzerum in the attainment of which the Russians hope to join hands with their men fighting in the Black Sea littoral.

The British government hereafter will regulate shipments of American packing houses to all neutral European countries for the period of the war, according to an agreement reached between the government and the packers in the settlement of the cases arising from the seizure by Great Britain of cargoes of packers products.

Riotous demonstrations occurred in Athens when an attempt was made to break up a meeting of adherents of former Premier Venizelos, supporter of the Entente cause. One report says several shots were fired and that a number of the former premier's followers were arrested.

The Norwegian ship Glendond of 1,215 tons, and the British steamer Harrold of 4,239 tons have been sunk, the former by gunfire.

Norwegian Steamer Sunk

LONDON, April 17.—The Norwegian steamer Repelora has been sunk. Her crew was rescued.

"The French have captured the submarine which torpedoed the Sussex, and have made prisoner the captain and crew," says the Daily Mail.

In the British air attack on Constantinople Friday evening two bombs dropped by the raiders burst in a warehouse of the city, and a report from Saloniki forwarded by the Athens correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph company.

The dispatch adds that another bomb burst in the powder factory of Makreul, which blew up. There were numerous casualties.

The Morning Post's Budapest correspondent sends the following statement by Count Julius Andrássy, the former Hungarian premier, published in Budapest, commenting on the recent speech by the German chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg.

"The speech is actually the forerunner of peace, in which the chancellor defines Germany's attitude quite distinctly explaining what he wants from Russia, what he does not want from France and what he intends to do with Belgium and also his views on financing the colonies.

"The speech is a basis whereupon peace negotiations may be begun—conditions which leave the door open to counter demands. Every one of his remarks is a possible foundation on which peace can be built. The chancellor does not ask the annexation of Belgium but only that Belgium shall not become a bulwark of Anglo-French forces whence they could down on Germany."

The demand for indemnity for

(Continued on Page Two)

## WASHINGTON REPORTS LACK OF CONFIRMATION OF DEATH OF VILLA AT SAN BORJA

### DISCREDIT REPORT

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

MEXICO CITY, April 17.—During the day no messages have reached Mexico City tending to confirm the report of the finding of the body of Villa, and the general disposition in official circles is to discredit the report.

Messages from various sections in the north, received by the war de-

partment continue to report defeats of raiding bands and their dispersal.

In the war office it was said today that the only sections of the country now troubled with organized armed resistance, are the states of Chihuahua and Morelos. In the latter constitutionalist troops are marching from four different directions in order to surround the bulk of Zapata's forces.

U. S. TROOPS AS FAR INTO

MEXICO AS CAN GO UNLESS

REINFORCEMENTS ARE SENT

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, April 17.—General Funston today expressed the conviction that communication with the American forces in Mexico could not be extended beyond Satevo, with the present number of troops available. He also said that operations further south were impossible unless authority was obtained for the establishment of a new border base, the free use of railroads or the material strengthening of the forces now in Mexico. He said that in strengthening the line to Satevo, the maximum of its elasticity had been attained.

Detached columns of cavalry are operating south of Satevo but only so far as rations for man and horse can be carried. The three detachments that met at Santa Cruz eight miles from Parral, now have left there and probably fallen back on the line at Satevo. General Funston explained that the country in that district was absolutely devoid of food for either the men or the animals and that unless they had returned to Parral, their return to Satevo must have been necessary. He assumed they had not returned to Parral.

The latest reports received by General Funston in which mention was made of Villa gave as his location the mountains north and west of Parral.

Officers here are convinced that he did not succeed in getting as far south as the Chihuahua-Durango state line. Not many details of the Parral incident were added today to the information already received. General Pershing reported the names of the Grande railroad at Denver.

LONG TIME NO FALL

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

OGDEN, Utah, April 17.—After an hour and nineteen minutes without a fall, Jack Harberson, local middleweight wrestler, threw Sam Clappam, English champion across the room, rendering him unconscious for a short period. Clappam's physicians refused to allow him to continue.

ALBERT F. BREWER DEAD

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

OAKLAND, Cal., April 17.—Albert F. Brewer, superintendent of the Utah-Montana division of the Oregon Short Line, with headquarters at Pocatello, Idaho, died suddenly here tonight. He was 54 years old. Brewer was widely known in western railroad circles. For some years he was superintendent of transportation for the Denver & Rio Grande railroad at Denver.

## Tompkins Receives Threat

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

GENERAL PERSHING'S HEADQUARTERS. (By wireless to Columbus, N. M., April 17)—Army officers here stated today that Major Tompkins received a written threat from General Lozano, commander of the Carranza garrison at Parral, that the American troops would be attacked

if they advanced to the city. According to the same officers the threat at Parral was the result of treachery. Major Tompkins' men being ambushed by soldiers of the Parral garrison.

The attack on the American troops is deeply resented by the officers who assert that the hostility of the Carranza garrison has blocked the best trail to Villa's hiding place.

## PERSONAL GUARD OF PERSHING IS ATTACKED BY VILLA BANDITS

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

CAMP OF GEN. J. J. PERSHING AT THE FRONT, April 12 (By wireless to Columbus, N. M., April 17).—An auto train carrying the personal guard of General J. J. Pershing, and food and clothing for his staff was attacked last night in the mountains near here by a band of four hundred men believed to have been under the command of the Villa General Tarrango. After a sharp fight in which one of the attacking force was killed, the Mexicans were driven off. There were no American casualties.

The attack was made while the train was traveling through a brush covered mesa lighted by a half moon several miles to the rear of General Pershing and his escort who were penetrating Villa territory on their way south to establish new headquarters. The engagement occurred within a few miles of a constitutional camp.

The Mexicans made a series of attacks on the train, extending over a period of about twenty minutes. The first attacks made upon the forward train were slight and ineffective. But after being driven off the Mexicans returned, apparently believing that they could succeed in cutting off the rear truck. The truck men saw the band creeping up on them between the boulders at the side of the road, but held their fire. When the bandits rose to their feet to rush the machine guns the Americans poured five withering rounds into their ranks putting the Mexicans to flight. Num-

bers of the Mexican bullets pierced the bodies of the trucks and one of them went through the cap of a chauffeur, a resident of Philadelphia. The Americans reported they believed that they wounded some of the Mexicans as they fled into the brush.

General Pershing himself made a speedy but uneventful trip to the new headquarters, encountering numerous constitutionalist detachments under General Garza, all of whom gave the Americans friendly greetings and offered their cooperations.

The aeroplane detachment was the first of the Americans at the new front, reaching there yesterday after remarkable adventures through which they passed safely.

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Both at State and War De-

partments No Word Is Received Indicating Bandit Villa Has Succumbed

TAKES TWO DAYS

TO MAKE TRIP

Spot Where Villa Was Reported Buried Is Two Days Journey by Wagon From Railroad. This May Account for Delay

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Confirmation of the death of Francisco Villa still was lacking tonight both at the state and war departments and at the Mexican embassy. The only dispatch from American sources in Mexico tending to lend color to the report was a brief statement from Major Howze, of the Eleventh cavalry, now near Parral, that he had information which led him to believe that the bandit and a small party of his followers had fled some days ago toward San Borja, which is close to the place where unofficial Mexican reports say the body was found.

The outstanding feature of the day's messages from the border were reports to the war department that six Mexicans who confessed to having taken part in the raid on Columbus, N. M., had been captured and sent to Columbus for trial by the New Mexico state authorities. Another official report relieved anxiety as to the supply problem for the troops at the front. It said the forces now were fully supplied, with the exception of a small shipment of horse shoes and clothing, which would go forward tomorrow. An ample supply of gasoline was on hand, the message said, for the motor trucks and aeroplanes.

The body supposed to be that of Villa was said by the last Mexican report to be enroute to Chihuahua City. It was pointed out at the department, however, that the point where it was found was nearly two days' journey by wagon from the railroad. That may account for delay in obtaining confirmation or denial of the reports that the bandit's career has ended.

If General Funston and General Pershing have taken any steps to make certain the identification of the body they have done so on their own initiative. No instructions to that end have been sent from Washington, either to consuls or military commanders.

This fact may be significant of the attitude of the state department. It was intimated today that the United States government might be willing to accept a formal declaration from General Carranza that Villa had been killed and order a recall of the troops.

Senator Stone, chairman of the senate foreign relations committee, after a brief conference today with Secretary Baker, expressed the view that the Carranza authorities hardly could have any object in circulating a report of Villa's death unless they believed it to be true.

He agreed with Secretary Baker and other officials, however, in accepting the reports of the finding of Villa's body with utmost caution. Mr. Baker took no pains to hide his doubts, although he expressed a fervent hope that it should prove true.

It is generally admitted that every day that the troops remain in Mexico increases the possibility of serious clashes. While there has been no evidence of any opposition to the movements of the American forces by military or civil officials of the de facto government the Parral incident has served as a warning that the civil population cannot always be controlled by those in command. The attack on Major Tompkins' command at Parral came after cordial relations had been established with the Carranza military commander there. The Mexican officers' best efforts were unavailing to curb the disturbers, many of whom were said to be his own soldiers. It is known that the Washington government would gladly withdraw the troops tomorrow if it could consider the object of the expedition accomplished.

In some quarters the suggestion was made that reports of Villa's death might have been circulated for the effect on the Mexican people, and the effect on the Mexican armymen.

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## Pershing's Columns Are Now In Villa's Own Stronghold

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

CAMP OF GENERAL J. J. PERSHING AT THE FRONT, April 13, (By wireless to Columbus, N. M., April 17, Delayed).—Headed by General Pershing, American cavalry columns have completely penetrated Chihuahua to the southern extremity of the territory where Villa's strength was greatest.

In the region through which they have passed in the last few days, many of the natives still regard Pancho Villa as an idol.

Sweeping in fan-shaped formation over the district these columns are conducting a widespread, systematic and patient search for the bandit chieftain. No isolated canyon or mountain height which might afford a hiding place is neglected by the already fagged cavalrymen.

The troops occasionally encountered several small bands of Villistas who were in the vicinity but these always have made for cover before the American cavalrymen caught them.

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